

ST. LOUIS RELEASE
FROM FT. GRANT PRISON.The Republic Brings About
Commutation of Samuel
McDonald's Sentence.

NOW ON HIS WAY HOME.

Writes a Letter to His Wife
and Baby, Who Are in
Distress.

Samuel McDonald, the St. Louis soldier who, on October 6, was tried by a general court-martial at Fort Grant, Ariz., and sentenced to serve five months in the military prison at Fort Grant, was released a week ago yesterday, and in a few days will arrive in St. Louis, where he will join his wife and 11-month-old child, who have been in destitute circumstances since the date of the incarceration of the husband and father. The charges for which McDonald was tried were conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The release of McDonald was brought about through a publication of his case in The Republic. On the 15th of November an article appeared exclusively in The Republic giving the full details of the trial and the sentence imposed upon McDonald. The hardships which the wife and child in St. Louis were forced to undergo on this account were also described.

A St. Louis gentleman who read the article made an investigation and two days later wrote a letter to President McKinley, stating that the case of McDonald was referred to the Secretary of War for consideration. Ten days ago the commanding officer at Fort Grant was communicated with and was asked to intercede for the imprisoned soldier.

Yesterday the St. Louis gentleman received a communication from Assistant



SAMUEL McDONALD.

Adjutant General Andrews of the War Department. In the communication General Andrews stated that the unexecuted part of McDonald's sentence had been remitted November 5. A letter was also received yesterday from Major Charles L. Cooper of the Fifth Cavalry, commanding officer at Fort Grant, stating that McDonald had been released and was presumably on his way to St. Louis.

Mrs. McDonald, when seen yesterday, said that she had received a communication from her husband Friday. McDonald stated that he would start for St. Louis December 15. Since her husband's imprisonment, Mrs. McDonald and her baby have been living at No. 800 South Broadway.

McDonald was a private in Troop B, Fifth United States Cavalry. He was tried, convicted and sentenced on a charge of being absent from stable call and misconduct. He was sentenced to six months in prison at Fort Grant. He claimed that his unusually severe punishment was the result of the persecution of officers at Fort Grant.

COUNT VON WALTERSEE
SNUBS GENERAL CHAFFEE.Letter of Complaint Relative to French and Germans Returned
Unanswered—American Officer Determined to
Stop All Looting.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Peking, Dec. 9.—(Copyright, 1909, by W. F. Hearst.)—General Chaffee has written Count von Waltersee complaining of the removal from the Astronomical Observatory of instruments by the French and Germans.

The letter was returned unanswered by Von Waltersee on account of its tone.

More friction was caused by Chaffee notifying the Ministers that all persons would be prohibited from looting the American guards at the south gate of the palace.

General Chaffee declares he will stop all looting in his district.

GIVES AMERICA THE CREDIT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—The Novoe Vremya, in an article evidently referring to the recent dispatches from Peking, says that the credit for securing the return of the Chinese to the Chinese is given by the Chinese to the Russian.

"The credit for the existing entente really belongs to America," England begrudges President McKinley his just prestige because he has emphasized America's friendship for Russia.

The Russian Journal regards the relations which America has procured in the peace preliminaries as of the greatest importance.

NEXT IMPORTANT STEP.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The next important step in the Chinese situation will be a formal presentation to the Chinese plenipotentiaries of the agreement arrived at between the representatives of the Powers at Peking for the return of the Chinese to the Chinese. In just what manner this will be done Mr. Conger has not informed the State Department, although the probability is that the document will be handed to the Chinese by the dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

The agreement is simply a statement of the terms upon which the Powers will negotiate with China for final settlement and is laid before the Chinese officials as a matter of form. The negotiations for final settlement will come later after the Chinese have been given a reasonable opportunity for the consideration of the conditions laid down by the Powers. The complete agreement regarding the return of the Chinese is now in the hands of the President.

Officials decline to make its text public in advance of the receipt of information that it has been formally accepted by the Powers.

RUSSIA'S DOOR ALSO
CLOSED AGAINST KRUGER.Czar Pleads Illness and Can Grant No Audience With the
President of the Transvaal.

London, Dec. 10.—Mr. Kruger received a message from the Czar Friday night, says the correspondent of the Times at The Hague. "It was a friendly message," he says, "but the fact that its existence has been kept a close secret is sufficient to indicate its author's intention to abstain from any active steps friendly to intervention. The Czar naturally pleads his illness as a sufficient excuse for not interfering."

"Mr. Kruger, when cheered by the crowd on his return from the Cathedral to-day (Sunday), turned and roundly rebuked those near him for such a desecration of the Sabbath."

PRINCE TO MEET ROBERTS.

London, Dec. 10.—Lord Roberts is expected to arrive in London January 5. He will be met by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and will proceed immediately to the Admiralty to discuss the naval situation, where he will attend a special service of thanksgiving.

THE HAGUE LETTER DISAVOWED.

The Hague, Dec. 10.—Mr. Kruger attended religious services this morning at the Cathedral, and the congregation sang the Boer hymn as he withdrew. After the service he conferred with Doctor Giesman, President of the Second Chamber.

The Government of The Netherlands has instructed the Dutch Minister in London, Baron van Goltstein van Oldenalle, to disavow, in the name of his government, all responsibility for the letter addressed to Mr.

WAR RUMORS DENIED.

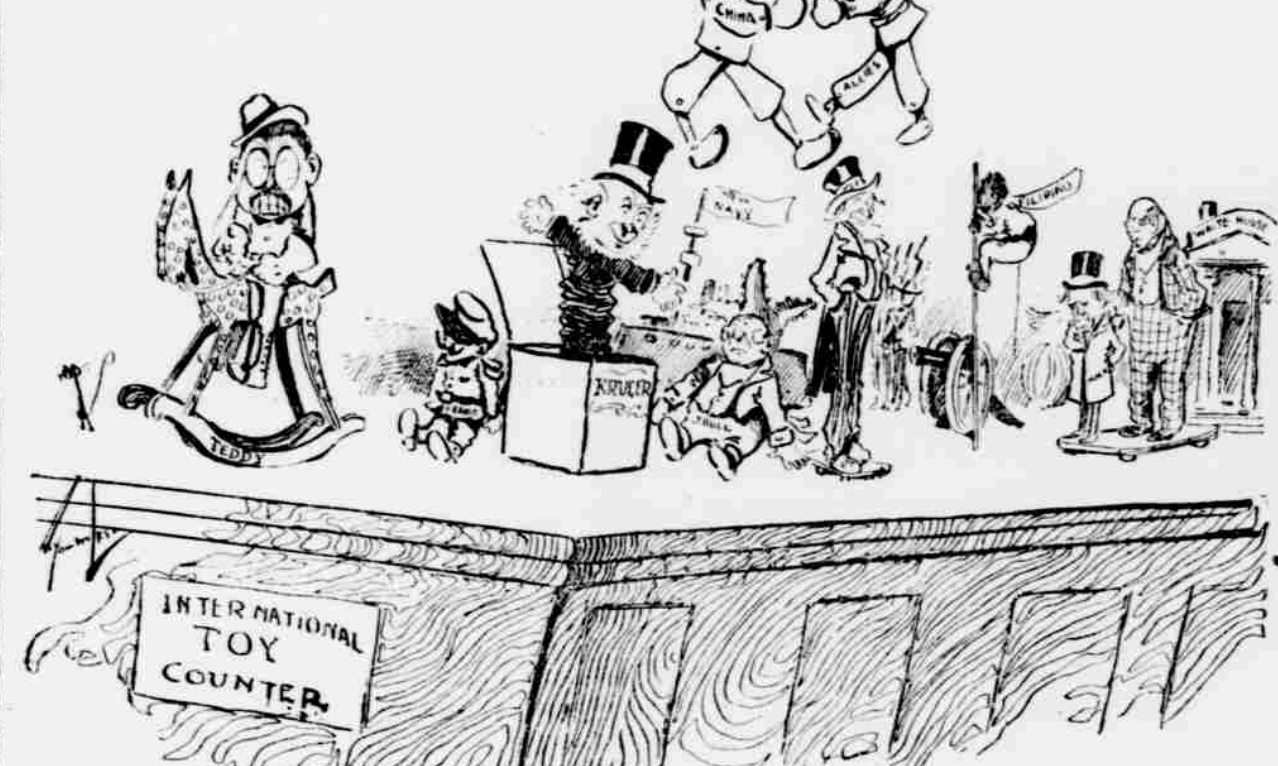
Relations Between Portugal and
Holland Said to Be Amicable.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, Dec. 9.—Reports of possible war between Portugal and Holland are without foundation according to official dispatches received here.

Vicente de Santa Thyrso, Minister of Portugal in Washington, has received a message from Lisbon stating that there is no question of hostilities between that Government and Holland and that the relations of the two Governments are not even seriously strained.

The fact that the Portuguese Minister has left Lisbon has no significance of a warlike character. The two Ministers were recalled for conferences concerning the cancellation of the exequatur of the Dutch Consul at Lorenzo Marquez. There are two sides to the story, and neither Government is in any haste to precipitate a diplomatic crisis over the matter.



THE ROUGH RIDER: "I'M NO LONGER IN THE FASHION."

PULLMAN'S WIDOW MAY WED
NEW YORK PORTRAIT PANTER.Rumor Current in Chicago Society That She Is Engaged to
Gerard Barry—He Fell in Love With His Model
—Romance Developed at the Easel.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Dec. 9.—The report is current in Chicago society that Mrs. George M. Pullman, widow of the palace car magnate, is soon to be married to Gerard Barry, the well-known New York portrait painter.

For some time the engagement of Mrs. Pullman and Mr. Barry has been an open secret, and the recent visit of Mr. Barry to Chicago, ostensibly for the purpose of painting a portrait of the Pullmans, has started the rumor that the wedding will take place before the end of the winter.

There is a romance back of the reported engagement which recalls, though it does not parallel, the case of Sir John Mills and John Ruskin. Mills, when practically unknown, was engaged by Ruskin to paint a portrait of his beautiful wife. The artist fell in love with his subject, and Ruskin, taking in the situation at a glance, dissolved his marriage ties in order that his wife might marry the painter. This arrangement proved satisfactory to all parties concerned, and as Lady Mills, the former wife of Ruskin, became a reigning belle in England.

The case of Mrs. Pullman and Mr. Barry, however, has been somewhat different. About ten years ago Marshall Field employed the artist, who was then not 30 years old, to paint the portrait of his daughter, Ethel Tree. The portrait showed such fine perception and such admirable technique that it won the admiration of Mrs. Pullman and her mother, Mrs. George Pullman, who gave the artist a number of sittings.

Mr. Barry realized that a good portrait of the Palace Car magnate would do much toward making his reputation, and he spent a great deal of time upon it. In the weeks that he was at work, Mr. Barry gained the friendship of the entire Pullman family, and since that time he has been a frequent visitor at Elberon, N. J., and the Thousand Islands where the Pullman summer homes are situated.

Early last August Mr. Barry was commissioned to paint a portrait of Mrs. Pullman. He went to the summer home at Elberon, N. J., immediately after the return of Mrs. Pullman and her mother, Mrs. George Pullman, from their European tour. The daily sittings, which extended over two months, are said to have developed the old-time friendship between Mrs. Pullman and Mr. Barry into the most sincere affection.

The portrait progressed so slowly that it was autumn before the last touches were put upon it. Time and again the face was erased, and many canvases were destroyed before the painter was satisfied with his work. Mrs. Pullman is a handsome woman of slender, graceful figure. She has dark hair and eyes, and her features are delicately modeled. When the portrait was finally finished, it was an ideal study of Mrs. Pullman, and the painter had fallen in love with his model.

After there was really no excuse to linger over the work, Mrs. Pullman decided to have the portrait of her mother made by the man who had done such a wonderful piece of work in painting her own portrait. It was suggested that Mrs. Pullman, taking in the situation at a glance, dissolved his marriage ties in order that his wife might marry the painter. This arrangement proved satisfactory to all parties concerned, and as Lady Mills, the former wife of Ruskin, became a reigning belle in England.

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NOTED ST. LOUIS
MUSICIAN DEAD.Professor August Waldauer, Di-
rector of Beethoven Conserva-
tory, Was Ill Only One Week.

Professor August Waldauer, director of the Beethoven Conservatory of Music, and a musician and composer of national reputation, died about 5 o'clock last night at St. John's Hospital. He had been ill about a week, suffering from an abscess on his back. He was more than 50 years old, and for the last twenty-five years lived with his adopted daughter, Miss Christmann, at No. 902 LaSalle street.

The funeral will take place from the residence on LaSalle street at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Interment will be in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Professor Waldauer had been a sufferer for some time, but he did not consider his condition at all dangerous. About a week ago the abscess which was the cause of his decline opened, and immediately he began to sink. At the suggestion of his physician, Doctor Herman Tuholske, he was removed to St. John's Hospital. His condition continued to grow worse until death finally came.

Professor Waldauer was a widower. His wife died about four years ago, and he was buried beside her in Bellefontaine Cemetery. He had one daughter, Miss Christmann, a half-sister, who formerly lived with him.

Professor Waldauer was born in Stuttgart, Germany, and came to this country when he was 17 years old. He was recognized as a genius in his youth, and he rapidly rose in orchestral positions. He traveled for awhile, and for a time lived in New Orleans, performing in the orchestra of the St. Charles Opera-house.

Previous to 1863 he came to St. Louis and held positions as director of orchestras in local theaters.

In Ben de Bar's Opera-house he was for a long time the first violin and director. In 1870 Mr. Waldauer, together with Hermann Levitzky founded the Beethoven Conservatory. His only relative in St. Louis is Joseph Kahn, a half-brother, who formerly lived with him.

Professor Waldauer was in the orchestra of Sir Jules Benedict, which played for the first time at the St. Louis Exposition, the actress, he wrote the opera "Fanchon," Professor Waldauer was a pupil of Molique.

TWO GOVERNORS MAY FALL
OUT OVER REQUISITIONS.Colorado's Executive Refuses to Honor Indiana Governor's
Requisition Because He Protected Gov-
ernor Taylor.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 9.—Governor Mount to-day received word that Governor Thomas of Colorado had refused to honor a requisition from Indiana for the return of Clifton Graham, of Princeton, Ind., accused of defrauding in a real estate deal J. Mayer Greene of Chicago.

A special from Denver says the Indiana Sheriff had Attorney General Campbell of Colorado inspect the papers, and they were declared legal. Afterwards, it is stated, Governor Thomas had a consultation with Mr. Campbell, and then announced that the papers were not made out in technical form, and this, taken in connection with the attitude of Governor Mount of Indiana in refusing to honor Governor Beckham's requisition for the return to Kentucky of W. S. Taylor and others now living in Indiana, who were wanted in Kentucky, he said, would cause him to refuse the requisition.

"There may be something political in this matter," said he. "I am surprised that Governor Thomas resorts to any illegal precedent in his action on the requisition. He cites my action in the Kentucky cases as a precedent, which he says he is inclined to follow."

"I consider it no precedent. When I refused the Kentucky requisition I did so because I did not believe the men could get a fair trial in their own State. Governors do not, as a rule, resort to precedents in acting on such questions. Each stands on his own merits."

ASTOR IN BAD HEALTH.

Former American Snubbed Now by
the English Noblemen.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Dec. 9.—(Copyright, 1909, by W. F. Hearst.)—William Waldorf Astor, the former American, who owns the Pall Mall Gazette, is ill. He has gone to Bath to take the water cure.

Mr. Astor has not been heard of very much lately in London. He has been trying to live down his many social "breaks." He is any more popular now than he was some months ago, when he loudly ordered one of his guests from his house, thereby incurring the displeasure of the Prince of Wales, who forced him to make an apology for his behavior in the columns of his newspaper.

It is understood here that the unpleasant feeling that was engendered against him has caused him to suspend all work on his plans to secure a titled husband for his daughter.

LEADING TOPICS
—15—
TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

- For Missouri—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair; not so cold; variable winds.
- For Illinois—Fair Monday and not so cold. Tuesday, fair, with rising temperature; light to fresh northerly winds.
- For Arkansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; north to east winds.
- Page.
1. St. Louis Boy Released From Fort Grant Prison.
2. Postmaster General Smith on Rural Delivery.
3. Rabbi Harrison to Remain in St. Louis. Health Threatened by Son's Absence.
4. Sermons and Services at the Churches. To Utilize Immense Musselshell Banks. Filipinos Retire Before Americans.
5. Wheelmen Too Fast for Shamrocks. McGraw's Gunfield to National League. Turf Consolidation at Frisco.
6. Alton Prisoner Claims to Have Killed Two Men.
7. Fourteen Riders in Six Days' Races. Mosquito Fleet for Philippines. Denmark's Trade Steadily Growing.
8. Editorial.
9. The Stage.
10. Wu Fang Says China Needs No Missionaries.
11. Senate Squanders Public Money. Brewers Aid Altemeyer Bazaar.
12. American Canal Plan Gains New Strength.
13. Morrison Verdict Expected To-day.
14. New York May Abandon Plans. Barge and Crew Lost in Lake Erie. Wall Street Expects Higher Rates.
15. Republic Want Ads.
16. Republic Want Ads.
17. New From Washington.
18. Lead and Zinc Report.
19. Weather Bulletin.
20. Movement of Grain.
21. Wall Fell on a Wrecker. May Have Been Noel's Son.
22. Second Ceremony May Be Performed. Had to Hunt for a Preacher.
23. J. P. Ballenger Goes on Trial To-day. Another Fight in Observing Ward. Stricken on Day of Wife's Funeral.

SANTA FE SYSTEM
SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED.Western Trains Running Behind Time and
Traffic Is Light—Striking Operators
Remain Firm.Railroad Officials Take Hopeful View of Situation—Are Bend-
ing All Efforts Toward Operating All Lines—O. R. T.
Hopes Trainmen Will Go Out.

SUMMARY OF THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Dispatches from many important points on the Santa Fe system indicate that the striking operators on the various lines of the system are remaining firm, and there is dissatisfaction among the trainmen at some division points.

The officials of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, who are conducting the strike, say that within the next forty-eight hours the walkout of the Santa Fe operators may widen into a general strike and the members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers be joined by those of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The operators' leaders claim that they were guaranteed help by the heads of the other big railway orders before the general strike of operators on the entire Santa Fe system was called in support of the strike of the Gulf operators.

The strike leaders claim that Western traffic is seriously crippled and that many Western trains were running hours behind time yesterday, with light traffic and great danger of accidents.

President M. M. Dolphin of the O. R. T. declares that the tie-up is almost complete and asserts that, after many days' preparation for the strike, the Santa Fe officials are unable to get as many as a half-dozen telegraphers who are willing to work for them.

The Santa Fe officials express a hopeful view of the situation and assert that not so many operators are out as is claimed by the O. R. T. They declare that traffic will be resumed in freight and passenger departments to-day as usual and that at all important stations the places vacated by strikers have been or will be filled promptly.

It is impossible to ascertain the number of telegraphers who are out, owing to conflicting statements made by officials of the O. R. T. and of the railroad company.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 9.—President M. M. Dolphin of the Order of Railway Telegraphers said this evening that he had received no overtures for a settlement of the strike and had made none. He further said that he is receiving telegrams showing that the new men employed are not remaining in the service, and other encouraging reports.

He was asked for an official statement of the strike and gave the following:

"The strike situation up to 5 o'clock Sunday evening is very satisfactory to the strikers, and their union. The tie-up is almost complete. After many days' effort on the part of officials of the Santa Fe they are utterly unable to secure as many as a half-dozen telegraphers who are willing to work for them."

"This is remarkable, when it is known that they have advertised in papers in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans and many other places, offering fancy salaries, transportation, etc., and a great many men have taken advantage of the liberal offers of transportation and are taking free rides from one part of the country to the other and promptly bidding the company adieu when they reach the place to which they desire to go. There are several telegraphers in Galveston, Houston, Dallas and other places, but they prefer to remain idle rather than work under the circumstances."

Very Few Operators at Work.

"The news was heralded far and wide Sunday by the officials that a carload of telegraphers were on their way from Chicago and that the places of the strikers would be filled, but when the train reached Texas, where the weather is not so cold as in the North, it developed that the supposed carload of telegraphers were bricklayers and plumbers, and they laughingly left the train. Several cases of this kind have been reported from different points along the line."

A telegram from Pueblo informs us that all offices between Pueblo and Denver are closed. The telegraphers at Pueblo, Colo., say "Arizona tied up, and only three men working in the Territory." The last advice from that great stretch of country between La Junta, Colo., and Albuquerque, N. M., is to the effect that only one man is at his post.

"This is certainly a most serious blow to the railroad company, as operators are absolutely necessary to the movement of trains through that wild and mountainous division. Another message informs us that the only man working east of La Junta, at the superintendent of telegraph at Topeka, Kan."

"From Chicago to La Junta, Colo., is a long stretch and heretofore as many as 200 operators and conductors were required for the safe movement of trains and the proper handling of business. Therefore, it would seem that the railway company was seriously handicapped by reason of the strike."

Great Danger in Running Trains.

"This being Sunday, the men have a little quiet, probably taking some much-needed rest after two or three days of excitement."

"It would seem that the attempt to run trains blindly, without the aid of train orders, which are so necessary in the number of trains on a single track road, would be extremely dangerous, both to the company and the traveling public. One smash-up would cost more than the telegraphers' salary would amount to in ten years."

"The strike, however, is a just one, and will be fought to the bitter end. No settlement will be made until every man is protected and returned to his former position."

Telegraphers, when on strike, never resort to violence or unlawful disturbance.

"The following messages were received to-night from Chicago:

"M. M. Dolphin, Galveston, Tex.: Everything out. What is being done to interfere with the movement of trains? We are not going to join up, but nothing is decided on. What are prospects? We were all thrown out to-day."

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 9.—STICKNEY.

"The strike has caused considerable difficulty attended the operation of the Santa Fe trains to-day. Announcement was made last night by officials that all trains would run on time and that all kinds of freight would be handled in the usual quantities. All trains would be run on time-car schedules."

The troubles commenced this morning when the California limited train, No. 4, came in from the West four hours late. When the train reached Emporia it was confronted with the strike situation of nine men, and it was held up for some time awaiting orders. None came, and the train started. When it reached the first small station the danger signal was out, and it had to stop. The process was repeated at all small stations between Emporia and Topeka. The limited never stops at the small stations under ordinary conditions. The officials were much chagrined to find that their favorite train had lost so much time.

No. 2, another California train, due in Topeka at 2:30, did not arrive at all, and the officials of the road do not know exactly where to look for it.

All Trains Late; Travel Very Light.

No. 6, from the West, arrived nearby on time. Instead of being a long train of nine coaches, as it usually is, it consisted of only three coaches, and was pulled by two engines. This was done to preclude the possibility of any delay, as it is a matter of the utmost importance that all trains run at their usual schedule time as possible. It had no clearance at any station.

All trains from the East were from one to three hours late, the Chicago train being the latest.

Travel to-day has been unusually light. The Atchafalaya train, which is usually crowded with passengers on Sunday, had only fifteen people to-day. The people were afraid to travel on account of the possibility of accidents.

The fast mail service was all right this morning, and the road men hope the

same conditions will prevail to-morrow. They will not express an opinion, however.

The dispatches received to-day are unable to halt traffic over the cut-off from Argentine to Emporia, and unless better conditions prevail no passenger trains will be run on the cut-off to-morrow.

West of Emporia the train dispatchers can only guess as to the whereabouts of trains. Some talk has been heard of bringing the long-distance telephones into regulation to supply the place of the telegraph.

Strikers' Statement of Situation.

The following information is given out by strikers' representatives:

"At 8 o'clock to-night practically all the telegraphers on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe proper are still out. A few men returned to work this morning under the impression that the strike had been called off and were later on induced to join the strikers. Later in the day they were all out to a man west of Emporia. Not a man will return to work unless their grievances are settled in the fullest possible manner. Some of them have already offered prospects offered them on other roads and will accept them if the Santa Fe management persists in its present course."

Men from different places all along the line wired in to the train dispatcher's office here asking the condition and whether the strike would continue. They were informed that the strike was practically settled, and the only thing for them to do was to return to work. This many of them did, and it began to look something like the strike was ended."

"Soon the condition of affairs became known to the operators of this city, and they immediately started to make a change in the condition of affairs. They were themselves in getting the real news of the situation along the line, with the result that the operators went out again."

The railroad company then met this move by positively ordering all the strikers to stay out of the office and away from the keys. No communications can thus be sent to some of the strikers who are working. Operators in places where there are up-town telegraph offices have been reached in this manner, while those in smaller places will be reached in another manner before noon to-morrow."

To-night none of the depot operators are working in this city. A general office of two men are working. One is a new man and the other is not a member of the order.

A meeting of operators from Topeka and surrounding points was held here this afternoon. After a thorough discussion of the matter it was unanimously agreed that the situation looked very bright for the operators.

Dispatches received here to-night indicate dissatisfaction among the trainmen in some division points.

At 5 p. m. General Chairman Newman received the following message from R. N. Lingo of Denver:

"Everything solid. Understand the west end trainmen are out. Trainmen on the Gulf Division have given the officials until 5 p. m. on Monday to get their terms. A dispatch from Galveston says: 'Gulf men are standing firm and every thing is encouraging.'"

Chairman Newman wires from Wichita that Santa Fe trainmen west of Wichita are threatening to go out unless the strike is settled.

ORANGE GROWERS ALARMED.

San Bernardino, Cal., Dec. 9.—As a result of the strike of the telegraph operators, 25 men in this city have been thrown out of work. The California orange shippers of the Santa Fe company, an order was posted, saying:

"The shops will be closed until further notice."

The strike has caused consternation among orange growers and shippers of this city as if the strike is continued, it will undoubtedly result in a heavy loss to the orange dealers.

An average of 100 cars of oranges is being shipped from this vicinity daily. Thousands of boxes of fruit have been picked and are ready to be shipped and nearly the entire crop is ready for shipment. There are more than 600 carloads of oranges billed for this city to the East and if the strike assumes the proportions which threaten the oranges will probably be sidetracked.

The Santa Fe Company is making a supreme effort to rush its fruit to its destination. Every available engine is being pressed into service and yard men and trainmen are working overtime.

All the operators on the Southern California railway, of which San Bernardino is the headquarters, have observed the order of their president and quit work. No attempt is made to fill the positions left vacant.

SITUATION AT LOS ANGELES.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 9.—The local train dispatcher of the Santa Fe road announces that all trains were on time and that the strike would in no way interfere with traffic.

He declared that in all less than six operators had gone out west of Albuquerque and Mojave, six of the San Joaquin Valley division and five or six of the Southern California division.

In this city only four operators quit work. The strikers' places have been filled in every instance, according to the dispatchers' statement. There is no general reluctance on the part of members of the order who have good positions to go on the sympathetic strike.

TRAINS TIED UP IN NEW MEXICO.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 8.—A special to the News from Albuquerque, N. M., says:

The strike of the Santa Fe operators is beginning to be felt here. Passenger trains are all over time. There is a general reluctance on the part of operators here, freight trains are tied up, waiting for orders at several stations, where men have gone out.

Continued on Page Five.